

## NEW REGIME'S FAST ACTION ON PANAMA STRIPS DIPLOMATS

Watchful Waiting's End Is Seen in Vigorous Notes to Two Belligerents.

### GENEVA ALSO WARNED

Shows Monroe Doctrine Is to Be Enforced by U. S. on Its Own Motion.

### IMPORTANT PRECEDENT

Both Latin American Ministers at Washington Issue Mild Statements.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 6.

President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes have centered the attention of the world on the foreign policy of the new Administration by their prompt and energetic action yesterday in taking the latest Central American "war" by the throat.

The demand sent by the State Department within a few hours after Secretary Hughes assumed control that Panama and Costa Rica stop fighting at once, backed by an order sending warships to the theatre of action, has caused the diplomatic corps here to take notice. To-day most of the diplomats are calling to their home governments their interpretation of the action in its bearing upon the general policy of the Harding Administration.

It is confidently expected that within the next twenty-four hours there will be a buzz of comment on the action of the Harding Administration throughout Latin America. It is also expected that some of it will be adverse. Apparently the Administration is prepared for that, believing that criticism will be preparatory to a better understanding of the purposes and responsibilities of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine and will be followed by increased respect for the policies of this Government.

**Responsibilities Are Accepted.** Diplomatic authorities in Washington regard the Administration's action as indicating that the policy of watchful waiting has been abandoned and that responsibilities and duties are to be accepted under the Monroe Doctrine.

So far as guarded diplomatic comment here would indicate the European interpretation of the Administration's new Central American course will be made in light of President Harding's inaugural declaration: "We seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World."

It has been generally accepted that this statement carried with it the additional suggestion that Europe should seek no part in directing the destinies of the New World.

It is recalled that President Harding said that "a world supergovernment in contrast to everything we cherish and care for can have no sanction by our Republic."

As to the probably intended direct reference to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations contained in this last sentence, it is assumed here the President may have had in mind possible supergovernmental functions by the league on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

It must be kept in mind that the clash between Panama and Costa Rica elicited a message from the League of Nations addressed to Panama and Costa Rica reminding them they are members of the league and practically commanding them on behalf of the league to compose their differences within the machinery of that organization.

Administration officials are diplomatically ignoring this action by the league. Despite this attitude of lack of "official knowledge" of what has transpired, the virtual ultimatum sent by the United States to the two warring countries is assumed to carry its own warning to the league and to make known the position of the United States relating to league activities in the Americas.

While the Administration is acting upon the authority of the treaty negotiated between the United States and Panama for the protection of the canal, it is realized that the scene of disturbance is a considerable distance from the Canal Zone. It is anticipated that the criticism will be leveled at the United States by anti-American propagandists in Latin America that Costa Rica is not threatening the canal and that as an independent nation she is acting within her rights.

Arguments of such specious nature are to be brushed aside apparently by the new Administration, which purposes dealing with realities. Among these is the fact that the Panama Canal imposes certain responsibilities upon this country, involving a special interest in Central American affairs.

There also is the plain notice to civilization that no alleged supergovernment sitting at Geneva will be permitted to discharge the duties, nor to assume the responsibilities, which this nation acquired with the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. The course is regarded as a bold one, but in the opinion of Republican leaders generally it is one that should have been taken long ago.

**No New Navy Orders Issued.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Following the despatch of notes yesterday, calling on Panama and Costa Rica to cease fighting along the border and adjust their difference by agreement, no further orders for the use of naval forces to enforce compliance with the American demands have been made public by the Navy Department. Two vessels yesterday received orders to make all speed to regions off the Atlantic coast of Panama, prepared to intervene if such action became necessary to protect American life and property. A large area in the zone of hostilities is dotted with banana plantations of the United Fruit Company, an American concern.

Although neither during the day received advices from their governments, diplomatic representatives of both countries gave out statements. Octavio Hecche, the Costa Rican Minister, said that his country contemplated a war of conquest.

Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama Minister of Government, who is in Washington on a special mission, said his Government would consent to arbitration of her differences with her neighbor, using the arbitral decision of Chief Justice White as a basis of negotiations.

The statement given out by the Costa Rican Minister said, in part: "The Costa Rican Government has furnished full guarantees that Costa Rica has no intention whatever to conquer Panamanian territory nor to damage property, but it does purpose to obtain that which by treaties and arbitral awards belongs to it."

## PANAMA WON'T ABIDE BY WHITE'S DECISION

Suggests New Tribunal to Arbitrate With Costa Rica.

PANAMA, March 6.—Disavowal of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary decision of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court was published today over the signature of President Porras, following the receipt here of a press summary of the identic notes from the United States to Panama and Costa Rica regarding a cessation of hostilities and suggesting a solution of the present dispute on the White decision.

The statement declares that both Panama and Costa Rica recognized the Loubet decision when the question was submitted to Justice White, both sides agreeing to limit the White decision to the fixing of a boundary line within the limits set by the Loubet decision.

The statement says that Justice White disregarded the agreement and fixed an arbitral line, which indicated that he had not studied the question sufficiently, and that he plainly exceeded his powers. President Porras announces that Panama is willing to accept mediation by the United States on the following conditions: That Costa Rica withdraw her troops to the left bank of the River Sixola; that Costa Rica refrain from attacking the Panamanian forces which have reoccupied Coto.

In addition the President declares his willingness to submit the dispute to the A. B. C. Commission (Argentina, Brazil and Chile), the League of Nations Tribunal, a council of international law professors from American universities, or three international lawyers, one from an American university, one from Chile and the other from either Argentina, Uruguay, Peru or Brazilian university.

### TURKS SIGN TREATY WITH FRANCE TO-DAY

Hostilities Ordered Stopped by Both Sides.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 6.—Peace terms between France and the Turkish Nationalists are planned to be signed in Paris tomorrow. The terms have been agreed upon by Ismail Bey, the Nationalist delegate here, and his associates, and Bekir Sami Bey, head of the Nationalist delegation in London, is coming to Paris tomorrow to affix his signature to the treaty. Hostilities have already been ordered stopped by both sides.

The evacuation of Cilicia by the French, which is the most important part of the treaty, is made possible by Turkish acceptance of the London proposal for the protection of minorities, which is the most important part of the treaty.

**MGR. DOUGHERTY PUTS OFF RETURN TO THE U. S.**

New Cardinal Probably Will Spend Easter in Rome.

ROME, March 6.—The Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, who will be elevated to the cardinalate this week, has received permission from the Pope to postpone his departure for Rome, as it will be impossible for him to leave in time to reach Philadelphia by Easter. Although definite plans have not been arranged, it is likely that the Archbishop will spend Easter in Rome. He will thus have an opportunity to discuss many important questions with the Vatican and the different congregations.

The Archbishop's audience with the Pope yesterday lasted half an hour. He warmly thanked the Pontiff for the honor conferred upon him. The Pope expressed his warmest pleasure at seeing the Archbishop again, adding that he had followed his career from the days when he served in the Philippines.

Archbishop Dougherty will have in his court assisting him in the various ceremonies Mgr. Croso, as master of ceremonies; Cavaliere Paroli, apostolic agent, and Signor Lauri, gentleman in waiting.

### PARIS TO SEE BULLFIGHTS.

Pershing Stadium, Built by A. E. F., May Be Used.

PARIS, March 6.—The Pershing Stadium, built by the United States Army, is to be used for bullfights, according to newspaper reports. Toreadors and bulls, it is said, will be brought from Spain. The bulls, however, may not be killed.

Promoters of the contemplated bullfights state that provisional approval of the project already has been obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The upkeep of Pershing stadium costs the city of Paris 100,000 francs a year.

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## JAPAN REFUSES TO YIELD YAP RIGHTS GIVEN IN MANDATE

Official of Foreign Office Says Cable Station Concession May Be Made.

### GUAM LINE FOR U. S.

Disposition of Wires Up to Action of the International Conference.

### AMERICAN STAND SCORED

Nipponese Papers Generally Assail Protest—Move for Disarmament Growing.

By the Associated Press.

Tokio, March 6 (delayed).—Japan will not yield an inch on the question of her mandatory rights on the Island of Yap, an official of the Japanese Foreign Office told the Associated Press today when asked for a statement concerning the present status of the controversy. She may, however, make some concessions concerning disposition of the Yap cable station, he added.

The present declaration of Viscount Ishii, this official continued, was made upon his own initiative, but represents, on the whole, the attitude which the Japanese Government finally will take with regard to the entire Yap question.

The disposition of the cables, he asserted, is a matter for settlement by the International Conference on Communications (which meets in Washington), but Japan may make concessions concerning the Guam line to the extent of handing over to America the Guam end of the cable. Japan, however, would continue to hold the Yap end by virtue of her sovereignty over the island, granted by the Allied Supreme Council and ratified by the League of Nations. Prima facie title to the cable was obtained by Japan during the war, he maintained, when Japan cut the Yap-Guam cable.

Asked concerning Japan's attitude toward the conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan on disarmament, the official replied that Japan was not in a position to speak definitely until such an invitation actually had been received. The newspapers continue to print editorial comment on the refusal of the United States to accept Japan's demand for the Island of Yap.

The Yoruetsu assails the United States for seeking to "repudiate decisions of the League of Nations, of which it is not a member," by basing its claims on statements of President Wilson, which the newspaper asserts are not corroborated by the League records.

The Asahi Shinbun dwells on the "audacious attitude" of the United States, which country, it declares, long has been anxious for possession of the Island of Yap. The Kokumin Shinbun says: "If Japan offers an inch America will try to take a yard. Japan's spirit of compromise will only serve to stiffen the American attitude on the mandate question."

Commenting on a reported project by the United States to increase the fortifications of Guam, the Nichi Nichi thinks this will be a serious blow to Japanese defence, and "cannot but impress Japanese sentiment as a challenge by a country which is foremost in attacking the Japanese as being militaristic."

The Jiji Shimpo says, with regard to the recent rejection by the Japanese House of Representatives of the resolution of Yukio Ozaki for a curtailment in naval armament, that it has caused the misunderstanding abroad that Japan still advocates naval expansion. The newspaper asserts that all the influential newspapers of Japan and a majority of the intelligent classes recognize the necessity for reduction in armament. "The people of Japan," says the newspaper, "will surely welcome any armament restriction proposal."

At meetings of business men similar to those held in other places it was decided today to send a cable despatch to President Harding and the United States Senator Borah, urging them to use their influence for restriction in armament and also to request the Japanese Diet to apply a part of the appropriation for educational and social improvement.

Hanji Muto, chairman of the principal meeting here today, said: "At a time when all business is seriously depressed it would be the height of imprudence to advocate an armed peace and put the nation under the screw of useless competition."

## JAPANESE PRINCE TO VISIT ONLY IN EUROPE

Trip to America Is Deferred to Some Future Date.

LONDON, March 6.—A despatch to the London Times from Tokyo says the Japanese Crown Prince Hirohito will make his journey to London by way of Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar and that he will return to Japan by the same route. The despatch adds that the visit of the heir apparent to the throne to the Western hemisphere is being deferred to some future date, chiefly because the mission must be back in Japan by September.

### 15 MEXICAN STRIKERS EXECUTED AFTER FIGHT

Railroad Situation Brings Drastic Government Action.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—The railroad strike situation between Monterey and San Luis Potosi, where several bridges have been burned and tracks destroyed, was described as serious today by travelers arriving in Mexico City from Laredo, Texas, thirty-seven hours late. The travelers asserted that Federal troops guarding trains had clashed several times with strikers at one place, fifteen of the strikers being captured and executed summarily.

As evidence that the Government recognizes the strike is far from being terminated, no tickets to Laredo or Guadaluajara were sold this morning, the railroad officials asserting it was possible trains would not leave to-night for those places. A collision of two trains between San Luis Potosi and Tampico, in which nine persons were killed and twenty-five injured, also is blamed on strikers. If the stories of summary executions related by the travelers are true it is evident the Government has decided the sternest methods are needed to end the strike, which has dragged out ten days longer than the Government first predicted.

### 1,500 BARRELS A DAY IN NEW YUKON OIL WELL

Shoots Fluid 100 Feet Into Air Before Being Capped.

DAWSON, Y. T., March 6.—Tales of an oil well at Fort Norman which produces 1,500 barrels a day and shot oil 100 feet into the air before it was capped were brought back from Fort MacPherson today by a patrol of Canadian mounted police who returned from the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Fort Norman is on the Mackenzie River, about 400 miles south of the Arctic Ocean and 500 miles east of the Alaskan border.

The information said the cap of the well was blown off ten times in the last six hours after the well was opened.

### STANDS BY 8 HOUR DAY IN PACKING INDUSTRY

Federation Upholds Fight of 200,000 Employees.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Chicago Federation of Labor today pledged its resources, "moral and financial" to the 200,000 workers in the packing house industry in their determination to resist to the last ditch a breaking down of the eight hour day.

A resolution was adopted which also declared that the "23 cents an hour wage now paid is below the living wage standard and we therefore recommend unless steps are taken to remedy the situation that the present owners and managers of the packing industry be publicly branded as a menace to the Government and people in general."

### HENDERSON NOT SUFFERING.

Ex-Senator Who Was Wounded Breakfasts With Harding.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Former Senator Henderson of Nevada, who was shot and slightly wounded in the forearm yesterday by Charles A. Grock, Tacoma Park (Md.), was able to take breakfast this morning with President Harding at Grasslands Country Club, near Washington.

Mr. Henderson suffered practically no ill effects from the shooting. Grock is in jail, awaiting arraignment in court.

## OBREGON PRAISES HARDING'S SPEECH

Congratulates New President and Sees Nothing Against Mexico.

### TO HEAR FOREIGN CLAIMS

Country, at Peace With Itself, Has Seen Its Last Revolution.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—President Obregon this afternoon characterized President Harding's inaugural address as "conceived in a splendid spirit toward the people of the world, highly instructive, highly moral, and so far as Mexico was concerned, containing nothing for criticism."

He announced that he had sent a message of congratulation to the President of the United States today.

President Obregon, in an arranged interview with the correspondents today on Mexican problems, declared:

"Recognition will not be urged by Mexico, but must follow as the inclination of the several countries dictate."

The President made special reference to a letter written by Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, now Secretary of the Interior, and recently made public by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, in which the senator outlined his position regarding American recognition of any Mexican Government. President Obregon said he had received nothing officially on this matter, but added: "Mr. Fall can exert whatever influence he possesses with equal power either as Senator or as a member of the Cabinet."

The subject of a treaty between the United States and Mexico never had been discussed by the present Mexican Government, the President declared. He denied rumors that a British mission was on the way to Mexico to discuss claims, but asserted that a special claims commission, which will have charge of claims adjustments for all countries, will probably begin work this month.

Turning to Mexico's domestic problems, the President stated they were rapidly being reduced to a minimum and that, "although the world, perhaps, didn't realize it, Mexico is at peace with herself for the first time since 1910."

Pleading for patience by the outside world before judgment is passed upon his administration, he declared: "Three months is an extremely short time to normalize a nation which has been at war for more than ten years."

He pointed to stabilization of the national budget, establishment of the gold standard as a monetary basis, the invitation to the nation's creditors to get together with the Government for final adjustment and the rehabilitation of the railroads, which probably would be completed within six months, as evidence that the present regime was injecting business methods into its administration, and was honestly attempting to solve the problems which have been the basis for previous revolutions.

"Mexico is not fond of war," he declared. "Mexico has become warlike because of necessity. The latest revolution shows the citizens feel what their duties are, and revolution can come only when the Government is wrong."

"I am certain if the present Government continues within the law Mexico has seen its last revolution. Now that Mexico at peace means must be found to obtain the cooperative help of intelligence, capital and personal initiative to find a solution of the present economic problem, which is basically agricultural. Modern methods of agriculture must be installed, and coupled with this, huge haciendas which are not producing in proportion to their ability must be divided among small farmers."

Radicals, the Executive admitted, were active in strike affairs, but so long as they acted within the law the Government could do nothing but keep them under surveillance.

Nothing definite had been done with regard to the petroleum question, but the President expected to see some action begun in Congress this month.

## ELIZABETH G. FLYNN HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Meeting Stopped; 8 Others Arrested; Papers Seized.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York and eight Philadelphia radicals were arrested today when police stopped a meeting at New Garfield Hall, at which Miss Flynn was to have been the principal speaker. Quantities of alleged radical literature were seized.

The prisoners got immediate hearings before a magistrate. Miss Flynn being held in \$2,000 bail for court on charges of "organizing and originating a radical movement contrary to the laws of the State and possessing seditious literature." The others were held in various sums on charges of "fomenting disorder" and "possessing seditious literature."

Two men who refused to leave the hall when ordered were sentenced to serve five days each in prison for disorderly conduct.

### BOSTON MASS MEETING ASKS DEBS'S RELEASE

'Amnesty Programme' Includes Capital Demonstration

Boston, March 6.—Resolutions asking the release of Eugene V. Debs from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and requesting that amnesty be granted "to all persons whose political beliefs formed the basis of their prosecution, trial and imprisonment," were adopted at a mass meeting here today. Speakers included members of the executive committee of the National Socialist party.

The meeting voted also to send to Mr. Debs "its appreciation of his years of toil in building up the labor movement and its pledge for renewed efforts for his liberation."

These efforts, speakers exclaimed, will consist in part of the formation of a committee to conduct a campaign throughout the country for the release of the prisoners, of whom, they said, there are two hundred. The climax of the "amnesty programme" will come with a demonstration in Washington on April 13 and 14, the latter date being the second anniversary of Debs's imprisonment.

### ATTACKS EX-WIFE AND 2 SONS.

Divorced Man Uses Revolver and Knife and Kills Himself.

Worcester, Mass., March 6.—Moses Boyajian, 36, who had been absent from home about nine months, and from whom his wife was granted a divorce about a month ago, returned unexpectedly about 8 o'clock this morning, according to the police, and attacked his wife and two sons with a revolver and knife, then fired a shot into his own head.

All were taken to a hospital, where the wife and the younger son are reported to be in a dangerous condition. Boyajian died tonight.

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